all need time for rest, and he must

racy tolerates no distinctions of classes.

GLADSTONE of England, has the infirmities of

age, and often refers to the retirement that he

aspect of European statesmanship will be less

This is the third day of the new year. How

about the good resolutions of New Year's Day? Has the smoker denied himself, or the moder-

The participation of Gov. CORNELL is

the inauguration of Gov. CLEVELAND calls attention to the fact that, though we have

had twenty-two elections for Governor within

the past forty-five years, four Governors only

have been chosen for two terms in successio

MARCY was elected three times. SEWARD was

first elected in 1838 and again in 1840.

Morgan, Fenton, and Hoffman were re-

elected. SEYMOUR WAS first elected in 1852

was benten in 1854, and was successful in 1862.

were not reclected, either ran for a second term

and were defeated, or failed in their efforts to

get a second nomination in their party Con-

These facts show that the office of Governo

King KALAKAUA is soon to be crowned

with high ceremony, and a large amphitheatre in front of his Majesty's palace is to be the scene of the coronation. The King has great admiration for shows, and as an English and a

French Admiral, with their fleets, the officers

of two Russian wars hips, and an embassy from

mins are to witness the ceremony, there wil

be enough gold lace and glory to satisfy his

royal fancy. The occasion will need only the appearance of a few of our fat naval officers to

The case of JACOB GEBHARDT, the alleged

igamist, whom three women claim as husband

again recalls the old saw, so often disregarde

or forgotten, against hasty marriage. Many women whose lives have been wreeked in this

way might have saved themselves from dis-grace by inquiry into the ways and history of

heir proposed husbands. The fact that there

are men who may almost be said to make their

living by the crime of bigamy should put al

women on their guard, and this fact renders it

Since the great outburst of sun spots in

lovember, and the accompanying magneti-

storas and auroras, the sun has shown very little

sturbance, and on the day of the transit of venus Old Sol's face mone free from any blem-

ish, except a few slight specks, although it was near the height of the spot period. Soon after

the transit some disturbance of the solar sur-face was again visible, but the spots were very

groups appeared, and now the sun is evidently

solar surface over an area of hundreds of thou

sands of square miles is pitted with chasms

and ridged with flery elevations. More auroral displays are likely to follow.

Speaking of the speculation in electric light

stocks, which lately raged in England, the

"At the present, even the great parent companies have

nearly lost their premiums. Angle American Brush £10 shares, which opened the year at 10 and rose to 68, are now but 12½, and all the offshoots are at heavy discounts. Thus, the Scottish Brush £2 10s, paid, are quoted at ½; the Great Western, £2 10s, paid, are ½; the

South Agrican Brush, £2 10s, paid, are 1; and so on. Perhaps the best commentary upon this mania is that last week the London gas companies sold a larger measurement of gas than in any previous week on record, and that [their market values have distinct.] risen on the

In this country there has been no such infla-

tion of electric stocks, and, consequently, no

such collapse. Nevertheless, with one or two

exceptions. American investors have not yet re-

ceived the returns they expected from the

noney they have put into electric light enter-

pointment. The gas companies, on the other

prises and have suffered considerable disap

hand, are selling, here as in England, more gas

than ever before, and fear competition in their

own line of business more than they do elec-

It is read by the wealthlest and most intelli-

Who in the world are they? Where in North

One of the most striking indications of the

rapid growth of this city is the number of old

graveyards which lone after another, have been

surrounded by tall buildings, so that in some

cases they cannot be seen from the street, and

norant of their existence. It seems now as

though those who placed these cemeteries in

the path of a growing city must have been

short-sighted, and yet it is not impossible

considering the rapid extension of Brooklyn.

that in another generation men will wonder at

the want of foresight of these who laid out

Greenwood. In some cases old graveyards

which the city has overgrown have been re-

moved, and just now there is talk of removing

the cemetery in Eleventh street. But it is not

cemetery, even if the enthusiastic dreams of

hose who picture Brooklyn extending to the

Prof. Wiggins, the great Canadian storm

prophet, refuses to divulge the grounds on

which he bases his prediction of a tremendous

tempest in March. This is not unnatural, con-

sidering that Mr. VERNOR, who, previous to the

startling appearance of Wiggins upon the field.

guessers, says Wiggins is mistaken. The Pro-

fessor, of course, wants to keep his methods of prophecy out of the reach of envious critics and then if his storm falls to come he will no

be so much hampered in offering explanations.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: In an-

likely that Greenwood will ever cease to be a

people who have passed them for years are ig-

America can such classes be found? How do

tricity.

they get their living?

sea should be realized.

Conomist of London says:

torm-driven once more. In one place the

e in every respect successful.

of New York is held by rather a frail tenure.

ate or immoderate drinker abstained?

pleturesque than it has been for years past.

Amusements To-day.

Opera Moune-The Sorrers. Daily's Theatre-Our English Friend. Marines. Avenue Theatre-The Two Orphans. Brand Opera Mouse-Mighty Dollar. Matines San Prancisco Miantrela - Breadway and 20th st. Sondard Theatre-Islantic,
Theatre Contigue Metericy's Inflation,
Tony Pastor's Theatre-Vericy,
The Cantino-The Queen's Lace Handkerchief, Chico Square Theatre-Tie Hartsets.
Wallach's Theatre-Sura.
Windoor Theatre-Humpty Dumpty. Matines.

Dirt.r. (& pages, by mail), &&c. a month, or &

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The Governor's Message.

GOV. CLEVELAND'S message is plain, simple, unaffected, straightforward. It has signal merit of brevity. Its topics of a practical character; its ideas are few, but for the most part sound. Its recomdations are all on the side of official economy, and its commonplaces, with their audable moral tone verging perhaps a little toward cant, do not on the whole diminish the value of the document.

The Governor is in favor of abolishing all

seless offices. The Board of Canal Appraisers and the Board of Audit should be abolshed, and in their place a sultable tribunal should be established to hear and determine claims against the State. The office of Auditor of the Canal Department should also be abolished and its functions transferred to the Comptroller's office. The Insurance Department should be made more useful and ss expensive. The law touching insurance should be plain, simple, and efficacious.

The Governor recommends that a sufficient amount of money should be appropriated to enable a part of the National Guard to rebeive every year the advantages of military discipline in a camp of instruction.

The State prisons are in a prosperous financial condition. That at Sing Sing has carned during the last year \$48,000 more than it has cost; that at Auburn has carned \$2,002 less than it has cost, and that at Clinton \$39,244 less, leaving a small balance of profit for the three taken together. At Sing Bing, however, there are so many convicts that each one cannot have a cell to himself. and in many cases two are kept together, a practice which the Governor condemus as njudicious and dangerous. At the same time, at Auburn and Clinton there are many more cells than are used. The Governor is of opinion that the State should not seek to make a profit from its convict labor, "especially if the danger of competition beween convicts and those who honestly toil Is thereby increased."

The emoluments of the Health Officer of the port of New York are entirely too great, averaging from \$40,000 to \$60,000 a year. Commerce should not be burdened with such exactions; but if the fees and charges are to be continued, they should be applied, after paying a reasonable salary to the Health Officer, to the support of the Quarantine

The Governor intimates that the Harbor Masters of this port should be dispensed with, leaving their duties to be performed under the Department of Docks. But if it should be deemed necessary to retain the Harbor Masters, a law should be passed which would enable them to obtain their compensation legally, their present fees being entirely illegal, and, accordingly, dishonorable to the State.

With regard to the new Capitol, the Governor is non-committal. He does not decide whether the ceiling of the Assembly Chamber is safe or unsafe, but he thinks the question should be put at rest before the building goes any further. But how?

The apportionment of the State into Congress districts should be speedily performed. "It requires but little time and no great amount of ingenuity if made with fair and honest intention."

Due attention is given in the message to reform in the civil service, but the recommendation is general and even vague. "The tenure of office or employment," it says should be based upon fitness and efficiency, and this principle should be embodied in legislative enactment." But precisely what egislation the Governor would advise, and how the fitness and efficiency of the civil servant should be ascertained, he does not tell us.

As for the government of cities, Mr. CLEVE-LAND holds that it should be cast entirely upon the people thereof; and the manner of so doing "is properly a matter for most careful legislation." But here again he gives us only generalities. City Governments should be simple and their different departments "should be in such accord as in their operation to lead toward the same results." How this can be accomplished we are not informed by the message. But there should be no special legislation coral self-government should everywhere be enforced.

The part of the message which is especially crude and ill considered is that relating to taxation. Mr. CLEVELAND as evidently ignorant of the light that has been cast upon this great subject by the recent investigations of competent men, and especially by those of the late ISASC SHERMAN of this city. The Governor avers that as all interests enjoy the protection of the State, they should all be taxed for the expenses thereof. "It is notoriously true," he says, "that personal property, not less remunerative than land and real estate. escapes to a very great extent the payment of its fair proportion." Yet it is notoriously true, on the other hand, that real estate-that is to say, land with the buildings fixed upon it—is the most proper subject of taxation; and when the State shall collect its taxes chiefly from this source, the burden will be distributed more equally than can possibly be accomplished by any other method. Moreover, the attempt to enforce a rigorous taxation of personal property is exceedingly objectionable, for the reason that it tends to drive capital away, to diminish manufactures and commerce, and not merely to destroy or remove those great interests, but in so doing to lessen the productive qualities and the taxable value

of real estate itself.

very well informed. He has now as upon a pretty hard school, the school of stern experience; and the best wish that we can form for him is that he may prove an intelligent, doelle, and rapid scholar

Dealings in Futures.

Mr. HOAR of Massachusetts, whose judg ment is often at fault, proposes an amend-ment to the Bankrupt act, making any one who buys or sells what is not actually at the moment under his control a bankrupt in law. Of course his purpose is to break up the business in what are known as "futures and "corners." Our own State Senate has also undertaken an investigation of the same methods of conducting commerce and trademethods which are now employed in all the principal markets of the world.

What, really, are futures? How have the grown up, and what practical effects, good or evil, have they produced, or are likely produce? The interests they involve are s ital to the whole business of the community that they ought to be thoroughly under stood by every one. Yet a large part of the testimony taken by our legislative investigating committee only serves to befuddle the subject. The public has, indeed, obtained rather a kalakloscopic view of the matter from the various witnesses examined, many of whom have been more concerned to guar their own private interests than to elucidate the questions under investigation.

Here is an actual transaction which tool place twenty-five years ago, long before the business of arrivals, as they are called, or of futures, had been introduced into the methods of commerce. A Chinese merchant asked A. & Co., an American firm in Canton, to contruct to deliver to him 300 bales of cotton cloth per month, at a given price, for ten succeeding mouths. A. & Co.'s Boston agent offered the contract to a Lowell cotton mill The mill's agent got his cotton buyer in the South to contract for the future delivery of the raw material, as wanted, at a fixed price The contract was carried out to the end, and yet when the agreement was made not a yard of cloth was in existence, and most of the raw cotton was still in the field. From the Chinaman to the Southern planter, however every party to the transaction knew just what would be his profit, and was insured against any changes in value or price.

The gist of the whole business of future legitimately used, was in that transaction of a quarter of a century ago, before the time of ocean cables, and when steam transports tion, both by land and sea, was employed to comparatively moderate degree. Since that day the methods of commerce have been developed by the use of steam and elec tricity at a rapid rate, but not faster than the requirements of the world have demanded. The selling of merchandise only on the spot ceased to be the rule when samples and mail advices arrived days, weeks, or months, perhaps, before the actual consignment. Then it became not only desirable, but often necessary also, in a business sense, to sell to arrive-to sell goods or crops in advance of their arrival. In this way the risks of change were reduced to a minimum. The seller was not obliged to store his goods while awaiting a purchaser, but delivered them directly from the car or vessel to the customer who had contracted to take them The seller, therefore, could enter with safety into new engagements, and the buyer, pur chasing at favorable moments ahead of his wants, could yet so time the arrivals as to meet his regular requirements.

That is what "arrivals" are in the phraseology of modern commerce. They are still in use to a considerable extent in all the principal markets. The main portion of the business of the world in the staples furnished by this country is done under the contract system in one shape or another. Italy, France, Austria, and Spain, for instance, for the past twenty-five years, at least, have contracted for their to bacco in the United States months before it came to market, and Spain for even two and three years' supply ahead. The whole tendency of trade in these days is to distribute crops as rapidly as possible, and equalize prices throughout the world.

The uncertainty as to the time the buyer would receive his merchandise, and the circumstance that it often arrived in a damaged condition, were, however, continual sources of anxiety, and made the opening for present methods easy. The enormous increase in the volume of trade and the necessity for a quick release from responsibility on any one transaction aided the movement; and when commercial correspondence came to be done almost exclusively, in large affairs, by tele graph, the Exchanges were forced to adopt what is known as the future contract system _that is the futures, so called, which are now under investigation.

Daily and hourly reports from every market in Europeand America are posted in the Exchange rooms, so that superior information is almost a thing of the past, and the man of moderate means has a chance with the capitalist.

Now, the present dealing in futures simply covers all the points of safety made in the illustration we have given of the contract of the Chinese merchant and the Southern planter through its various stages. The future, in fine, is a contract on paper for the future delivery and receipt, within a specifled time, of a specified quantity of merchandise, at a specified price. The actual morchandise may not be delivered on that contract, however, for futures are used as a means of insuring actual transactions as well as carrying them out. For instance, the man who receives an order to buy or sell may not be able, for various reasons, to make the transaction at the moment, though the price may be at or below his limit. The exact. goods he wants, in the exact quantity, may not be available at the moment. He therefore buys or sells a future contract for a like amount. As soon as he has afterward carried out his order in the "spot" market, that is, by buying or selling the actual merchandise, he closes out his future contract, and the transaction is completed. He has, in fine. used the future simply as an insurance against possible or probable fluctuations in

the market while he was executing his order. There are other uses of futures as a method of insurance against loss. For instance, a commission merchant has advanced on a quantity of wheat ninety per cent. of its New York value. He sees the market declining, and his margin disappearing. He must then, to save himself, sell out the wheat at current prices, get more margin from the consignor, or sell a future for the same amount at the ruling price. He may be unable to at once close out the wheat, and the extra margin may not be forthcoming. If he sells a future, however, his advances are rendered secure. He is insured. By that means, too, the interests of the consignor are protected. He may also thus gain time to make up the extra margin, and so be able to get the advantage of a possible rise by carrying his wheat as

he originally intended. The farmer or planter may make the profit on his crop certain before it is harvested by selling a future contract which his crop will meet. He can thus secure himself. For We trust that Mr. CLEVELAND will make a instance, cotton planters this year have good Governor. He has the great advantage | sold futures on their crops at perhaps 115 of boing an honost map, if not very wise or | cents a pound, giving them needly a cent and I tion here of any one lot of citizens from an-

a half above the present prices. The same thing is still more true of our cereal crops, though small farmers must sell their product for what it will bring at the nearest market. The miller and manufacturer can with per-fect safety make engagements for their product weeks and mouths ahead, for then know exactly the price of their raw material. They

can assure themselves by buying futures. The sales of futures based on actual trans tions even may, however, largely exceed the volume of a crop, for the same commodity is sold over and over again. They may be said to represent, not the volume of the crop, but the number of hands through which the crop has passed, that is to say the various transactions in it. Legitimately used as a means of insurance, futures ar therefore, of unquestionable benefit all around. They are simply means of eliminating every possible speculative risk in car-rying out orders for the buying and selling of our crops. Our fathers were often ruine through doing a spot business on a compara tively moderate scale, because they were utterly unable to realize on their merchandis until a decline in price had used up their capi-

al and credit. But because futures are also used speclatively and illegitimately to a large extent Mr. HOAR proposes to strike a blow at th whole system, and cut away the best safe guard business has gained in modern times This purely speculative use of futures, which involves the question of corners, we shall have to treat by itself.

The Whiskey Ring.

The present Whiskey Ring differs materi ally in its organization from that which lourished under Gen. GRANT, but its purpose and aims are essentially the same. John Stream an stands forward in the Senate a the peculiar champion of this Ring, his brother-in-law being one of its principal attorneys, and his friends in Cincinnati being

among the large holders of its paper.

The original law allowed whiskey to i conded for a single year before payment of the tax. This act was simple and effective in its operation, and there was no large accumulation under it. The manufacturers of whiskey themselves induced Congress t extend the time of warehousing to three years, by the act of March 28, 1878 They knew the amount of annual consumr tion to be about fifteen millions of gallons but it was wholly disregarded after this stin ulating legislation. Bourbon and ryc whis keys derive their value from age, and three years in wood enhance it very considerably

After the passage of this law the manufact turers hastened to increase the produc tion, and the consequence is, as has been often illustrated by high protective dutie on imports, the business has been overdone. The stock of whiskey now on hand repre sents nearly six years of average consump tion, and between seventy-five and eighty

Lef it be borne in mind that the Governmen has practically given these manufacturers the privilege of warehousing without inter est for three years, which amounts to bestow ing upon them the immense sum of mone which under the former law of one year o conding they would have been obliged to pay

The banks of Cincinnati, of Louisville, and of other cities have aided in bringing about the present condition of the whiskey inter est by loaning money at heavy rates on the certificates of the bonded warehouses. Now when the holders of these great stocks can not sell them, because the supply is vastly in excess of the demand, the manufacturers or owners of the whiskey, and the banks that speculated in the certificates, find themselves driven into a corner, and not a few are coal fronted with bankruptey.

In this dilemma, brought about by their own agency, because they got the period o bonding extended from one to three years, they appeal to Congress for relief, just as other monopolists are doing wider the tariff. They believe in a paterner government, which will foot the bills of its children.

A bill was rushed through the House at whiskey men five years of additional time for bonding. It was blocked in the Senate. They virtually wanted the Treasury to loan them the taxes for half a decade, aggregat ing several hundred millions of dollars, in addition to the favorsaiready received.

Public opinion condemned that job, and i was abandoned by necessity. Now Mr SHERMAN brings in a bill to vive two years more of free warehousing, and accompanie it with a pitcous appeal that if this relief be not granted, there will be widespread ruit among the holders of the whiskey, that is to say, the speculators that bonded it for a rise

An amendment proposing five per cent, in terest on the extension was voted down Another amendment proposing to return to the one-year system after July, 1883, which gave fair notice to holders, was also voted down, JOHN SHERMAN pretending to be in favor of it on another bill, but not on the pending one.

These and other votes prove that the Whiskey Ring has been reenforced since the last session, and that some of the Senators. who profess to be very anxious for amend ments, are wearing masks to deceive their people at home. The whiskey men of Min nesota have compelled Mr. WINDOM to come to terms, and there are others in a similar category.

At the end of the proposed two years, this interest will again knock at the doors of Congress for more legislation. The present experience will be repeated, and JOHN SHER MAN will be in the Senate to recite the woe of the Whiskey Ring, with perhaps its hun dred millions of unpaid taxes. But this is the day of civil service reform, and these things are to be expected. Watch the votes of the reformers!

No Classes Here.

Well, we must begin with our new Demo eratic Mayor, Mr. FRANKLIN EDSON, who took charge of his new office on the first of January. "For my part," said Mr. EDSON in his inaugural address, "I count the Christian Sunday, the weekly day of rest, among the greatest blessings which have come down to us-a blessing which we are bound to preserve to all our fellow citi zens, and most of all to the working classe and to the poor."

Mr. Epson certainly ought to have some rea sonably clear idea what sort of people have selected him to administer their municipa affairs; but who, in Heaven's name, are the working classes? What part of the city do they live in, and what peculiar reason is there that makes Sunday of special impor tance to them?

We confess we do not understand what Mr. Epson means by the working classes. In England there is a working class who earn their living by useful occupations, as distinguished from the nobility or aristocratic class, and the commercial or middle class, even though many the latter engage in some kind of profitable and even laborious employment. But in this country there is no such thing as a working class. class of any kind. There can be no distinc

DORSEY AND THE NATIONAL REPUBLIrepublic that can produce such a distinction. There may be a set of men who work and CAN COMMITTEEN. the Arkaness Senator Became &

another set who do nothing; but, fortu-sately, the latter are too few to make it proper to call them a class, or to give our Mayor any anxiety about maintaining tances connected with Dorsey's appointment as Secretary of the Republican National Com-mittee tend to throw light on the relations bethe Christian Sunday for the peculiar benefit of the industrious as distinguished from the tween him and Carfield and assist in forming an estimate of Garfield's course toward Dorsey We all work. We all belong to the cate In the first hours at Chicago; succeeding the gory of working people. That is practically the only class of people in this country. We

nomination, and when nearly every one was confused by the unexpected which had happened, a Grant man, who was neither a delegate a very poor worker who doesn't. Away with nor a member of the committee, took a rapid such a silly and snobbish phrase as a work and accurate account of the latter, individually ing class.
We wish Mr. Epson a most fortunate ca and collectively, with a view of organizing a campaign that would give the promise of suc oses, quickly arriving at a gloomy conclusion. Seeking Garfield he told him so, and with him reer as Mayor, but when he sees to adminis tering the laws, he had better remember that they are for the general interest of the whole community, and that the American Democ

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .- Several circum-

Seeking Garfield he told him so, and with him reweighed the committee. Garfield was of the affine mind, and asked what could be done. "Make borsey Secretary, with enlarged powers," was the quick response. He affield, in the most rapid and concise manner, the reasons for such a step. "As it is," said he, "the committee will be an expensive debating club, which will conclude its labors by conducting the funeral exerciones. It is the axtent of Jeweil's capacity, and the country will get no other idea than certain defeat if something is not done." We record the fact that in going out of office, Alonzo B. Connell leaves behind him the reputation of having been a very good Gov-Now that GAMBETTA of France is dead, Bre-MARCE of Germany talks of retiring from office.

other idea than certain defeat if something is not done."

Garfield entered heartily into the idea of securing the services of Dorsey, and in the next hour the thing was done, and the groundwork laid for Garfield's election, as subsequent events proved. It was done without consulting Dorsey's wishes. He had done his best in the Convention for Grant, and was among the disappointed. Like others similarly situated, he at once became a hard worker and continued to work to the close for Garfield's election. They elected him; and this is the history of the first step. How different it would be to-day with men and parties had it not been taken! desires to enjoy. With the disappearance of these three giants from the political stage, the

THE HOWGATE MYSTERY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .- Some time ago a resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives inquiring of the Attorney-General concerning the Howgate case. Noth ing has come of it as yet. So simple a matter. it would seem, ought not to have taken half as many hours as days have elapsed since the resolution was offered.

Whoever has attempted to gain information on the subject has been met at the start with opposition. "Let that alone: it's no use stirring that up; it's all right; Howgate is safe; and similar repulses have been the uniform quarters. Perhaps it is the experience of the resolution referred to.

Never, apparently, had a man so many friends as Capt. Howgate. Perhaps the reasons are as extraordinary as the fact itself seems to be. Since the disclosures relative to the practices of the detectives and police, it has been frequently said that it might lead to important knowledge of Howgate's escape and his present whereabouts, unless he has prudently changed his quarters. Nota few intelli-gent men express the unbesitating belief that he is in Washington, and has at no time been out of the city.

The motive for allowing Howgate to gain hi freedom, in the hope that he would never be tried, as explained by those who are the firmmation of a well-devised plan winked at by those who would not be generally suspected was the shielding of confederates and the pre venting of a full disclosure of the operation carried on while Howgate held a Governmen position, which operations, as some are con-vinced, were not confined to the Signal Service The peculiar mystery that'seems to have hung about the Howgate ensessince he walked away from his custodian into obscurity strongly encourages the idea that the Administration doesn't want Howgate.

CONNECTICUT'S BLACK BALLOTS.

Fallure of the Republican Scheme to Count HARTFORD, Jan. 1.- The letter of Mr. Bulkeley, declining to accept the Governorship in case the black ballots should be thrown out. is notable for its peculiar grammatical con struction rather than for its wisdom. As an acceptance of a foregone conclusion that the Legislature would have nothing to do with the Cole-Bulkeley scheme to count out Gov. Waller, it is proper enough, although it betrays the weakness of a man in not doing at the right time what might possibly have been to his future political advantage. The black ballot question was originally raised with the serious intention of bringing about a political revolution in the State but it was laughed at by Republicans who had never laughed before. by Republicans who had never laughed before. The black ballots were no worse than the engraved Republican ballots which were discharged by the cart load from the lithographic presses of Mr. Buikkeley's manufacturing establishment. Judge Nathaniel Shieman of the United States Court said that in his judgment neither party had fully complied with the law since its passage. The Legislature will probably provide for a future ballot which must be adhered to, and dispose of all legal quibbles; and in this it will meet the wishes of the best people of all parties.

The Legislature meets on Wednesday, and then Gov, Waller will deliver his inaugural adderess. Those who know the man expect that he will deal vigorously with all questions.

Good Sense but Bad English.

Lieut.-Gov. Bulkeley has written the following letter to the Hon. Charles J. Cole stating clearly and positively his position in reference to a contest upon the question of the Hegal ballots cast for dov. Walter in New Player. From the Hartford Courant.

HARTFORD, Dec. 30, 1882. Char. J. Cole, Esq., Chairman Republican State Committee Dras Six: My attention having been called to the vari ous discussions which have appeared in the public prints relating to "black ballots," so called, I desire to say fo myself that under no circumstances—no matter what doubts may exist in regard to the legal election of Gov Waller—I do not and have not for one moment enter tained the idea that it would be possible for me to hold the office of Governor under the existing circumstances, no matter what the General Assembly may do or declare; and any action they may take must be with the knowledge that in no event will I serve or take the post tion, which I believe it was to give to another. Yours very truly, Ww. II. BULKFLEY. tion, which I believe it was the intent of the elector

The Children of Woman Suffragists. From the Rachester Berald.

The Iowa Falls Sentinel several weeks ngo contained the following offensive paragraph in an article on a woman's suffrage meeting: "Several noted platform woman's suffrage meeting: "Several noted platform woman were there. These woman were sither old maids or married women who were not particularly happy at home. There is not a single woman on the platform of famale suffrage in the whole broad land who has a happy family of husband and children—not one. This paragraph came to the notice of the Hon. John H. King, editor of the Chamberlain, Dakota Register, who made inquiries on the subject, which elicited the following response from Miss Authony.

ROCHESTE, N.Y., Nov. 20.

John H. King, Esq.—Dear Sir. Mrs. J. Ellen Poster forwards me your letter asking me to givethe facts as

forwards me your letter asking me to give the facts a to the children of the women suffrage women. I will begin with the oldest: Lucretia Mott, 5 daughters, 1 son. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 5 sons, 2 daughters
Martha C. Wright, 2 sons, 3 daughters
Antoinette Brown Blackwell, 5 daughters

Lucy Stone, I daughter. Harriet Robinson, 3 daughters. Mary A. Liverinore, 2 daughters. Lillie Devereux Blake, 2 daughters. Matilda Joslyn Gage, 1 son, 3 daughters Belva A. Lookwood, 2 daughters Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, 1 boy, 2 girls. Helen Ekin Starrett. Myra Bradwell, I boy, 2 girls Frances D. Gage, 6 boys, 2 girls Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols, 3 boys, 1 girl.

Mrs. Olympia Brown, 1 girl, 1 boy. And, of all the pioneer women, Susan B. Anthony is the only one who never married. Of the earlier of the younger speakers. Miss Physic Cozzens is the only one not married. Hence you see, sir, how utterly false is the not married. Hence you see, sir, how utterly false is the charge of the enemy, both as to motherhood and wife-hood, of the women that have been, and are to-day, at the head of our movement. Sincerely your

SPEAN B. ASTHONY Improving the Mississippi.

swer to your correspondent's inquiry. I would say that the forces raised by the United States during the sever years of the Revolutionary war consisted of 280.000 men, of which 232,000 were Continantal soldiers and 56,000 militia. Of this large force it is proper to state WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.-The Mississippi River 56.000 militia. Of this large force it is proper to state that there were two Irishmen for every native engaged in the war of the Revolution. In corroboration of this I quote Mr. Galloway, the Speaker of the House of Assembly in Pennsylvania. In his examination before a committee of the English House of Commons he was asked this queetion: 'That in the service of the Congress, were they chiefly composed of the natives of America, or were the greater part of them English: 'Here is he answer: 'The names and place of their nativity being taken down, I can answer the question with precisions There were Searcely one fourth natives of America, about one half Irish, the other fourth were English and Rocketh.'

Passife Jan 2. Plum Point and Lake Providence the work has been divided into four administrative districts, each in charge of an engineer. On the upper Mississlip), below the Mones River, work has been carried on only at those places where navigation is most impeded on the river below the junction with the Missouri only continuous work affords any prospect of success. The principle on which the work is carried on below derived to the contraction of the width of the river and protection of the banks, to secure the sourism out of the bottom and a prevention of the formation of large. The cost of carrying out the improvements during the next facel year will be \$4,979,000.

AN ARISTOCRATIC NIBILIST.

Viett do the Rumian Prince Krapothine in his Home at Thousen.

General Dec. 16.—As I found the other day, Thonon, at this time of the year, is not very easy of access. By far the pleasantest way of going thither, either from tieneva or Lausanne, is by water; but winter steamers are few and far between, and if you desire to reach your destination before dark—the only alternative to starting before dark—the new formal way, which, should Mont Biane ever be tunnelled, will be prolonged into Italy. The trains on this line are probably the slowest in Europe. They stop live or ten minutes at every station, apparently to give thirsty passengers frequent apportunities of quenching their thirst, and, though the distance from Geneva to Thonon is only about a score of miles, the journey occupies nearly two hours and a half.

As his friend Krapotkine is now living at Thonon, and the fact has been rather extensively published, M. Rochefort has probably by this time found out that the left bank of Lake Lenan, except its two extremities, belongs to repeat that Prince Krapotkine is at Thonon, in Switzerland (where he is contraband), whence he makes flying and mysterious visits into France.

The Prince met me, at the station, and we From the London Daily News

makes hines and mysterous visits in the make in the following of the the following and the house of a well-to-do peasant, on a brewsy height, between the lake and the Alps. His supearance and manners are much more those of a student than a man of action, and few of the books in his scantily furnished rooms have any bearing on polities. Among them I noticed a copy of Matthew Arnold's Essays on Criticism," and his favorite authors are Buckle and Herbert Speacer; but his library consists chiefly of works on metalorgy, mineralogy, chemistry and kindred subjects. He is now translating a work on chemistry into Russian, writing a paper for an article in a forthcoming. These are his occupations: they keep him fully employed, and since his arrival at Thonon (whither he went direct from London in October), he has not once quitted the neighborhood. He left London for the benefit of his health. He wanted to breathe. He has no connection whatever with the recent "manifestations" at Montesau-les-Mines, Lyons, and elsewhere; and the stories told about the organization of certain French revolutionary societies, and the part he plays in them, are pure inventions.

That Krapotkine is a strunger to the disturtances in question is proved by the fact that he is at large; for the French fevorament is considered in the property of the common of your contemporaries, sent to him by an English freind.

Ryanotkine is an object of assiduous attention of the provision of the police. Reports of which, together with Hochefort and the late Louis Blanc, he is said to have been elected an honorary member, is derived from a cutting from non of your contemporaries, sent to him by an English friend.

Ryanotkine is an object of assiduous attention on the part of the police. Reports of his movements are sent regularly to Paris, and a detective accompanied him all the way from Calisto Thonon. A special force—known, he says, as the International Folice—has been organized in almost over Furnish and of the received in the farteness of the International

alone excepted.

The Ninlist chief is at one with the English Liberty and Property Defence League in denouncing legislative meddlesomenoss, but, nore logical than it, he would stop the med-

nore togical than it, he would stop the med-decomeness by abolishing governmen. That doze, the land appropriated by the tillers of the soil, tools and machinery by the workmen who unaninulate them, and everybody a mem-ber of a trades union or a cooperative associa-tion, misery would cease, and all the world would be happy. The only evil then left to abolish would be death; and, as a Generan savant is of opinion that this is one of the elec-trical possibilities of the future, the universal prosperity propheried by Prince Krapotkine prosperity propheried by Prince Krapotkine may be preceded or followed by the removal of nature's ban on earthly immortality.

How Robeson's Principles are Punished is the British Navy. From the London Telegraph

Nothing but sorrow and shame can be felt at the issue of the court martial upon the Captain of her Majesty's ship Clyde. This officer was arraigned upon malversation and petty thefts from the store of his vessel, crimes the mer suspicion of which against a commander of the royal navy secured a thing aimost incredible. The Clyde was the drill ship for the naval reserve at Aberdeen, and Capt. Maxwell-Heron was appointed to her in 1881. The court has found him gullty on eleven items of the indictment, which implies that this high-placed officer, bearing an honored name, and having a record of thirty has and having a record of thirty-two years' service, has been in the habit of appropriating Government rope paint, firewood, and timber for his own purposes, sign ing false returns, embezzling carpets and coal, and gen erally misconducting himself. Out of fourteen charges only two were held not proved, and on one the accused as declared "partially guilty."

The inevitable sentence followed. Commander Max well-Heron, whose surname unites two of the oldest family trees in Scotland, is to be dismissed from the royal navy, and must be regarded as a ruined man. That he has descreed this diagrace is the saddest part of the proceedings; and, indeed, there was little or nothing in the defence read on behalf of the prisoner to arrest the indepent of the court. in the defence read on behalf of the prisoner to arrest the judgment of the court. In old times there is reason to believe that considerable lawity existed with respect to the private use of Admiralty stores, and many a bolt of canvas and cask of beef are said to have passed from

Against Fire Escapes. From the Mail and Express

Originally started by a broken-down manufacturer of iron hedsteads and other similar traps, it is no exaggeration to say that it has done more to disfigure this city ten times over than any other device ever yet invented by mortal man. Let any citizen, in his daily walks, turn his attention to the use which is everywhere made of this contrivance. He will see that it is made the depository of washtobs, pails, baskets, boxes, flower pots, rags, and rubbish of every kind. Whoever is cu-rious regarding this branch of the subject will do well to examine the very next house in Roosevelt street to the one now in process of erection. As an illustration of the advantages and dissilvantages derived, there can be no doubt that at least one hundred, if not one thousand. persons, chiefly children, have been more or less serious ly injured by wounds and fractures where one person has been enabled to escape in case of fire. The truth is that almost the only persons who have profited by the use of it are thieves and burgiars. New York is the only city in this or in any other country where this on trivance is suffered to render its stracts an eyesore an nuisance to every person of taste that looks upon them

Centus Temporarily Religeed in Siles From the Times-Democrat.

Henry T. White, whose stories in the Chicago Tribune concerning Miss Eulahe McGirlygirt, Miss Gwen dolen Mahaffey, and Mr. George W. Simpson have inter-ested many readers, was married to Miss Fanny Driscoll of poetic fame at Milwaukes a few weeks ago, since which time no funny romancos have appeared in the Tribune

A Month's Expenses. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The payments from

he Treasury during December were as follows: and miscellaneous, \$5,070,000; War, \$2,000,470; \$1,007,001; Interior, Indians \$602,240; (interior, per 5,000,200; total, \$10,001,000. This does not include ments of the interest or principal of the public deliments.

flet rid of one cold before you contract another on top of it, or you may securely establish the seeds of a serious inny complaint takers you are conscious of danger. But the predently reserve to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an effective curs for coughs and colds, and helpful also for its healing influence on the lungs and propohlal tubes.—Ads.

SUNBEAMS.

-The late Czar's widow lives, surrounded only by dogs and children, at the Hotel Bristol, Paris.

—The homicides in Chicago during the

vear 1882 are counted up at fifty four, and only one of all the slayers was found deserving of the gallows. -The Nebraska man who drove his wife mt on a cold night, causing her to freeze her feet so badly that they had to be amputated, was tarred and

feathered by his neighbors.

—A somnambulistic girl got out of bed at Prescott, Minn, and walked across half a mile of ice and

mly, and was waiting for a train when awake -Ben Perley Poor says that he has found proof, in the Congressional Labrary, that Jefferson was not mangurated with the democratic simplicity that has een supposed, but with cannons firing and whatever dis

The men employed in one department of the High (III.) watch factory did not strike on the arrival of a young woman as the first employee of her sex among them, but received her with speeches of welcome and the gift of a tollet set.

The Medical and Surgical Reporter (Phila-

delphia) records the death at Stouersville, Pa., of Anna Shearer, the child dwarf. She was 10 yours of age and weighed fourteen pounds. She was unable to talk or walk. The parants are healthy and full grown, and the

father is a blacksmith. The biggest fool with a gun is probably Mr. Staley of Marshal, Kan. Having a loaded rifle that he could not discharge, he concluded that it contained a hall but no powder; so he placed the barrel in the fire to melt out the ball, the muzzle bring in range with his daughter's ear, which was soon blown off. —A party of young loafers entered a Meth-

odist church at Waseca, Wis, and began a night's carouse with whiskey and cards. As there was no police force that could be called in, the paster wrapped himself in a sheet, emerged from behind the pulpit, and spoke in such a ghostly fashion that the introders fled in dismay The Lyons Medical gives the case of a

orgeon who had attended at a duel and declined to give evidence concerning it in court, stating that what he knew was gained in his professional capacity. The was adjudged fallacious on the ground that to keep silent in regard to a crime is illegal. He was fined Ext reland while the frost and snow in England confine-

the hounds to their kennels. The hostility of the peas-ants, which threatened at the leginning of the season is be an serious as it proved last year, has subsided to a great extent, and even the Curraghmore have enjoyed ome good runs unmolested. -In a paper read before the Imperial

German Congress of Surgery the case is described of a woman who, having lost the whole of the biceps with the exception of a thin strip of flesh, was grafted with a piece of muscle taken from a dog. Complete healing took place, and subsequent treatment with electricity -Prof. Kaposi of Vienna has introduced

continuous baths for skin affections. The patient is placed in them on a mechanical bed, and remains there or 50 or 100 days, not only taking his meals, but sleep ing while thus immersed in water. The Propose Medical pronounces them successful, and recommends their introduction into the Paris hospitals. -Pasteur, the French scientist, is described s a man of low stature and powerful frame-spare, au-

abrupt but clear in speech, and of quick, impetuous gestures. Although his fame rests upon minute ma-terial research, he is a steadfast believer in spiritualism, and takes no interest in evolution theories or positivist etrines. He is genial and hospitable, and has both lately died in Boston, left property worth \$100.000, There was something singular about his profitable clients

long time almost entirely among the Irish people, what had great faith in his legal powers. On the other hand, never gained much practice from them. -Antonia Schläger was so anxious on the night of her debut at the Vienna Opera House that she prepared herself by religious services. Her dressing

oom was decked with pictures of the Virgin and saints, while she wore on her breast an amulet of saints' bends and carried in her pocket a printed Lord's Prayer. Sha went to confession the last thing before the perform-ance and recited two reserves. All this devotion was followed by considerable success on the stage.

The editor of the San Francisco Lancet hinks that a chair for instruction in diseases of children bould be established in medical schools, and gives his

reason in an anecdote : A recent graduate was called to natter with her little one. She replied that she dol not now. "Well," said the graduate, "I am sure I den't."

-The Baptists of Cincinnati have a journal

Western Watchman. The former is giving a series of what it calls "Exposures of the Errors and Crimes of the omish Church," The Watchman retorts that "the oral error was the failure to establish the Inquisition England, for had that been done the men who after

-According to the Madras Mail several bags of cloves shipped from Zanzibar to London were found to contain a heavy percentage of artificial elepine, stained of a dark color, and had been souked in an easence of the spice to give them the required odor. The Mail, recalling the wicked wooden nutmer notion orig-American manufacture. Can they be dyed and scented

-Mr. Fawcett, the present Postmaster-General of England, was one night dining with a small party of political friends, including Sir C. Dilke, at the Star and Garter at Richmond, when the manager appeared and requested them to leave. Mr. Fawcett, being disinclined to move, somewhat indignantly asked tha reason why. "Well, sir," was the answer, "you gentlemen make the laws, and as they compel me to close my establishment at 11 o'clock. I have no alternative but 14

-One would scarcely expect, says the London World, to meet any one in these days who had been the intimate friend of Mme. de Stael, much less of Mme. Recamier (did they not say that no portrait was ever painted of her that was as beautiful as the original?); yet up to the other day there lived at Lyons an old lady who had been the friend of both during the revolution, when she was a young girl. Her name was Lacene, and she was a sister in-law of Camille Jordan; and she died last week in her 105th year.

-A watchman in one of the Nevada mines, having no watch, borrowed one for a night, and on re-turning it next day said that he had made a thinekeeper of his own. He unrolled a strip of paper, on which he had marked, as they arose above the herizen, all the fixed stars within a narrow belt, and opposite to each was the time of its appearing. The slip ran on two anali rollers in a box, with a sliding lid of glass. As the

rank of his watch and look at the time marked. -A duly qualified French physician became assistant to a medical charlatan who made and solid a secret remedy for cancer. The physician did not know the ingredients of the compound, yet he prescribed it, and, the remedy proving injurious, was prescuted for so doing. The Court held that he was guilty of the Hegai practice of medicine. In summing up, the Judge ea-plained that although the defendant was a doctor of medicine, he nevertheless practised his art in an illegal manner, as he prescribed remedies of which he was entirely ignorant, whereas the possession of his diploma gives him the right to practise the art of cure, but only with such remedies as he can answer for

-Augusta Sohlke, once a favorite danseuse of Paris and Berliu, and the principal attraction of the Viceroy of Egypt's imported ballet troupe, is past lag-dancing days, and is directing the terpischorean entertainment in a Philadelphia variety theatre. She says that American girls would make the most superh dancers in the world if they were not too hay to go through with the requisite course of training. They practise an hour, and then begin to cry over their aching toes. Eng-lish girls are fully as bad, and usually awkward, tee. German girls, as a rule, are clumey. The Italians and French make the best dancers, as they are generally graceful and not afraid to work. "The dancer's toes," he asserts, "should not get tired, if she loves her art. No one ever hears that the fingers of a good plano player are so stiff and sore that he is unable to play well. The ancer's toes should be like the piano player's fingers."

-If we are to believe the writer who signs himself "Argus" in the Paris Voltaire, the Papal court of to-day is little better than, it was in the days of the borgias. This informant tells us that Cardinal Franchi, first secretary of Pope Leo XIII, was poisoned on account of his Liberal views by the Ultramontane party. "He had managed," the writer continues, "to acquire a certain influence over the disagreeable character of the Pope. But his Liberat politics, which he did not take pains enough to conceal, gave umbrage to the irrecon-cliable Ultramontanes. On the 31st of July, after saying is mass, the Cardinal swallowed a cup of chbrought to him in the sacristy. He was tall of his and health; a few hours afterward he was dead. * * Leo XIII has but one devoted friend—his brother, Cardinal Pecci; a holy man, if there ever was one. The Pope is too much of an Italian not to know the that there are various ways of being poisoned; so he takes the greatest precautions. Cardinal Pecci caries his fraternal devotion so far as to taste of all the sed brought for the repasts of his Holiness, and the latter never louches it till he knows that his brother has sustained no ill effects from his share." "Strange." adds "Argus," "as these details may appear, they are of the